

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 9, 1857.

NO. 70.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.

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[Aug. 17, 1857—ly.]

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1857.

The price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for the session will be \$1 50—and for the Weekly, 75 cents—invariably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

Governor's Message.

On yesterday Governor Morehead's message was read to both branches of the Legislature, and gave general satisfaction to all who heard or have read it. We have not yet had time to notice it as such a document deserves, but will in a short time review it at greater length than we have as yet been able to do. As a State Paper it merits the attention and applause of all the citizens of the Commonwealth. On business and financial matters clear, and concise; in the relation of facts brief but explicit; sound in doctrine and forcible in its enunciation; and abounding in suggestions on various subjects of the utmost importance to the Commonwealth—it has not been surpassed and has seldom been equalled in point of statesmanlike ability by similar documents from any of his predecessors in office. We only hope that the Legislature may be imbued with the conservatism of his ideas, and that they will act upon his valuable advice.

Usury Laws.

In a recent number of our paper, "a Taxpayer" has brought to our notice the subject of *conventional interest*, as one on which the Legislature should be urged to take immediate action. We beg leave to offer a few remarks on the subject. If we understand him, he means that, although a legal rate of interest, say 6 per cent., is established to govern the action of executors, guardians, &c., and all contracts in which no interest or legal interest (meaning 6 per cent.) is specified, yet, if parties contract for a higher rate of interest, the law should enforce the performance of the contract. That is, the law should force a man to pay the interest he has expressly bargained to pay. Certain it is, that money will go to the places where the highest interest is enforced by law, just as other articles will seek the market where the highest prices are paid for them. Because, money is not only a medium facilitating the exchange of commodities, but a thing of intrinsic value, and, therefore, an article of commerce, the price of which is affected by the fluctuation of demand and supply, like that of other articles which are bought and sold. When it is abundant its exchangeable value falls, when it is scarce its exchangeable value rises. A horse that a few months ago would bring \$200 will not now bring \$150, and so of other articles; and it is just as true to say money has risen, as that horses have fallen. Money is scarce, and, therefore, its exchangeable or commercial value has risen. Many persons in Spain whose income was derived from a fixed rate of interest on money were ruined by the discovery of Columbus. So great was the influx of gold and silver into Spain that it took four dollars to buy what one would buy before. If, then, the exchangeable value of money is fixed, while the exchangeable value of other articles is continually fluctuating, great mischief is done.

Is there not as much reason, then, to fix by law the price of other articles of commerce as that of gold and silver? What would the farmer say to fixing by law the prices of his horses, cattle, grain, &c., or the merchant of his goods sold on time? They would say that it would be unjust. Their charges would be true. And so it is of the man who has gold and silver to sell on time. His price is fixed by law, and, therefore, he carries it out of the Commonwealth to a better market—not better than exists at home—but better than the law allows him to profit by. It forbids him to sell at the market value. And this must ever be the course of trade when a higher rate of conventional interest is allowed in contentious States and enforced by law. Gold and silver in bars before they are coined are not money, yet they have an exchangeable value, because they have an intrinsic value, and they have been selected by civilized nations as a medium of exchanges, and certain weights of them have been stamped and named, not because their exchangeable value is invariable and fixed, but because these metals possess other qualities adapted to perform the function of facilitating exchanges. They are not subject to rust, do not quickly wear away, are of known specific gravities, and are not bulky. They are more easily transported than most other commodities which are exchanged. Hence their intermediation is very convenient. But despotic power has often most unjustly abused it by fixing a value on them by law.

Tricks have been played upon currency as well as upon travelers—tricks of a very scurrily character. Fixation of value and legal alteration have disturbed the natural relations of supply and demand and have produced most unjust and ruinous consequences.

Edward the IV of England coined 270 pennies out of one pound of silver and fixed their value, defrauding the creditors of the crown of about one tenth of their property, and all other creditors were equally defrauded by being compelled to receive payment in money of a less fixed value than that which they had lent. It produced a general rise in the price of all commodities, and the poor were generally distressed by the enhancement of prices of the necessities of life. This royal knave afterwards made 300 pennies out of one pound weight of silver. 240 pennies, or 20 shillings, once weighed one pound troy. Hence, in the arithmetics, we have a *recorded lie*, that 20 shillings make a pound—that fixed pound now weighs less than four ounces.

In the time of Charlemagne in France, the French pound, (*livre*), weighed 12 ounces, or a real pound troy. Philip the I and Philip of Valois, diminished the weight of the *livre* and *livres*. Successive sovereign legislators, keeping the value (nominal of course) fixed, went on reducing the weight of the coins 'till the French *livre* is not worth *eleven pence* sterling.

In the United States the weight of the coins and the quantity of alloy is regulated by law. Suppose their weight was diminished or the quantity of alloy increased so as to diminish their intrinsic value, every commodity bought with them would rise, sold for present or future payment, except accumulated capital in the form of money sold on time. That could not follow the natural

law of supply and demand, because its price is limited by law here in Kentucky, and it could only be bought and sold at a higher price than that paid by law by some evasion of law.

But that is hazardous to the seller, and, therefore, he must be paid for the hazard, and this makes the price of money dearer to the buyer, (borrower). The limitations of the price of money then, instead of benefiting the buyer or borrower, injures him by forcing him to give a higher price than the existing commercial value. Those sellers, then, who will not incur the risk of evasion, and those who will not evade for conscience sake, carry their money out of the Commonwealth to sell it on time (i. e. lend it).

We need not say a word of the great loss to the Commonwealth from the exportation of so much capital, and of the still greater loss from the want of that increase of wealth which would be produced by its application at home. They are too obvious to need remark, and we will only add, that fixing a price or value on any man's property, except when it is taken for public use, does not seem to be in accordance with the genius of our republican institutions; still less does it harmonize with the basic idea of sound political economy that individuals can manage their own concerns to greater advantage than legislators can do it for them.

"Taxpayer's" suggestion is a good one, and should be acted on by the Legislature, even should they limit the rate of conventional interest to that of the neighboring States, putting Kentucky on a par with them.

Jno. Q. A. KING.—The election of this gentleman to the Speakership of the Senate gives universal satisfaction to the American members. The Democrats had cherished an ill founded hope that some of the American Senators might be kept away by sickness or business, but fortunately those hopes have been bitterly disappointed, and the pleasing vision of official position and honors has vanished from the longing gaze of several Democratic aspirants. The selections on the part of the Americans have been uniformly judicious, but in no case more so than in that of Mr. King. There are a number of staunch Americans in the Senate who were in every way qualified to fill the position with honor to themselves and satisfaction to the Senate, but all have cheerfully acquiesced in the election of Mr. King. The legislative experience of this gentleman, his blandness of manner and a certain natural dignity of deportment, render him peculiarly fitted for the responsible position of presiding officer over so august a body as the Kentucky Senate. We clip the following merited compliment to Mr. King from the Louisville Journal:

In the Senate, the Americans elected all the officers. We congratulate the members of the Senate on the election of Jno. Q. A. King, as their President. He is peculiarly well fitted for the position. He has had sufficient experience to become quite familiar with the routine of parliamentary proceedings, and presides with dignity and gracefulness. To a winning and agreeable manner he adds the promptness and energy and decision of character so necessary in the presiding officer of a deliberative assembly.

Among the most promising young members of the House of Representatives, our friend JAMES S. JACKSON, of Christian, takes the front rank. There was perhaps a deeper interest felt in this city in his race than in that of any other candidate, and a most gallant race it was. His success over every means which could be brought to bear against him, was hailed with acclamations at the Capital by his numerous personal friends, and no one of all the members will be more cordially and heartily welcomed by our citizens. His general social qualities endear him to many persons, while his talents will render him a prominent member of the body in which he serves. After the declination of the American nomination by Gen. Huston, Captain Jackson received the cordial and unanimous support of his party. This was no more than due to him on account of his gallant struggle and unflinching devotion to American principles. We only wish that it had been in the power of his fellow Americans to place him in the position which his talents and popularity so justly merit.

Some of the Democratic papers in the West have had the boldness to denounce Mayor Wood, the late Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York, but at the same time declare that his defeat was not the defeat of the Democratic party in the great metropolis. He was the regular Democratic nominee, and the Washington Union did everything in its power by threats, and boasts, and denunciations to procure his election. Here is the emphatic and most unfortunate admission of the Administration organs:

Mayor Wood was renominated and became the Democratic standard-bearer for the campaign. Through him the battle with the enemies of the Democracy was to be fought. Everything looked well and promising for the repeal of the obnoxious statutes, as well as his re-election, when, lo! a few Democrats, Know-Nothings and Black Republicans, combine in bringing forward a candidate selected because his name gave satisfaction to both, and gave hope of his election over the Democratic candidate. He is a good enough Know-Nothing to satisfy that party, and is quite acceptable to the Black Republicans and the disaffected Democracy. He pleases all those who hate Democratic principles. His election will be a verdict condemning the Democracy.

We must accept, then, the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD, as a "condemnation of the Democracy." As such, it is a significant event in the beginning of Mr. BUCHANAN's downfall, and that of his administration and his party.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal speaks of Capt. James S. Jackson, J. M. S. McCorkle, and other gentlemen whom the American members of the House of Representatives supported for the several offices, as "defeated aspirants" for office. It is due to say that they were not "candidates," as that term is understood here, but were nominated and supported by the American members without any solicitation on their part. Their party voted for them, but they were hardly aspirants for offices to which circumstances rendered it impossible for them to be elected. The acknowledgement of esteem and confidence shown to these gentlemen by the American members of the House was richly deserved, and, we have no doubt, will be fully appreciated by them.

Henry B. Hirst, of Philadelphia, has written a piece of poetry on Mr. Buchanan, in which he invokes him, in settling the Kansas and other difficulties, to "Arm! Go forth naked to the fight!" We hope that, in the name of decency, Old Buck will not heed the advice of his admirer.

Mr. Editor: At the request of a friend I have written out a few hints on the proper manner of producing a durable peach orchard.

The most earnest cultivators of peaches have for years been contending with almost insuperable difficulty attending the cultivation of this most agreeable and healthful fruit. It would not be a small benefit to the country if a philosophical method could be suggested by which peach orchards could be produced, having the long continued vigor and productiveness of the first peach trees planted in the Ohio valley.

It is the fact that the first peach trees planted along the fence rows that surrounded the first cabins erected in Kentucky, continued in health and fruitfulness—and that, too, without any extra or particular care.—for twenty, thirty, or even forty years. It is also a fact that these early plantations of peach trees grew from the seeds, and remained where they were planted, growing undisturbed by cultivation, or pruning. As the country was opened and the condition of the people improved, the importation of trees from the nurseries east of the mountains succeeded. Then came the nursery men of the West competing with their eastern brethren to supply the demand for fruit trees. The orchardist now bought his peach, apple, pear and other fruit trees, of the professional nursery man. About this time the complaint began to be made that the peach tree had lost its original vigor and longevity and a variety of diseases, heretofore unknown, have appeared destroying the hopes of the peach grower. The cause of these blighting influences, being earnestly sought for in all directions but the right one, is not discovered and remedies innumerable have been offered, but no real relief has been obtained.

The real difficulty consists in the injury the peach tree suffers by the loss of the top root in all cases when the trees have been nursery cultivated and transported to the orchard; for this injury there is no remedy. To have a healthy peach orchard the seeds should be planted where the trees are intended to remain. An eligible site having been selected for the intended plantation, the ground should be broken up in the fall or winter and the seeds should be planted in hills twenty feet apart, each way. The rows should be straight and the places of the hills marked with the same care that would be bestowed on the planting of an equal number of trees. When the land is properly prepared, four seeds should be planted in the places marked for the trees to stand. A crop of potatoes or corn may be cultivated with the young trees the succeeding summer, leaving sufficient space around them, so that they may not be injured by the shade of the growing crop. By September the young peach trees will be of sufficient size for budding, and they should be budded or grafted with such fruit as is desired, and treated in the same manner as if budded in the nursery row. In budding the buds should be placed upon the side of the tree, facing towards the center of the hill. If four plants succeed the orchard will appear to consist of trees without boles; the branches starting at the surface, each plant forming one branch. The loss of one of these branches will be restored at once by the vigor of the root which will throw up in one season a new tree, which may be grafted from one of the branches of the old head, which is always at hand and the orchard is thus kept up for an indefinite period. In a suitable soil the top root of the peach tree will strike deep, and the complaint that peach orchards are winter killed will be unheard. The peach tree undisturbed where the seeds were planted will have all the organs provided by nature, and will reach the maximum age of the species. Transplanted peach trees are vitally injured by the removal and are of necessity short lived.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.—Reports of Counties Wanted.

Interesting Reports from many counties in Kentucky have been received, descriptive of the soil, minerals, water and steam power, crops, stock, timber, and mechanical products, &c., &c. These will be embodied in the volume of the State Agricultural Society, which is almost ready for the press. It is to be regretted that from many counties there has been no response to the request for these Reports, and it will afford me pleasure to give any assistance in supplying those which are wanting.

ROBERT W. SCOTT,

Cor. Sec. Ky. S. A. S.

Agricultural Rooms over Executive Office.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 8th, 1857.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1857.

The Court of Appeals met. Present, WHEAT, Chief Justice, and STRITES and DUVALL, Judges.

ORDERS.

Com'th v Northcutt, et al, Marion; Same v Prewett, et al, Marion; Same v Jack, et al, Marion; Same v Evansburg, et al, Marion; Same v Scraggins, Marion; Same v Edmunds, Graves; Same v Treadway, Clay; Same v Harris, (2 cases), Pulaski; Same v Mitchner, Boyle; Same v Crump, et al, Edmonson; Martson v Com'th, Campbell; Kitty (of color) v Same, Bracken; Jones v Same, Barren; Howe v Macklin, Franklin; Williams v Monroe, Lou. Chy.; Same v Kinkaid, Boyle, Lou. Chy.; Dodd v Central Bank, Garrard; Pindell v Grooms, Fayette—were argued.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8th, 1857.

Judge SIMPSON appeared to-day and took his seat.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Com'th v Northcutt, et al, Marion; Same v Prewett, et al, Marion; Same v Jack, et al, Marion; Same v Evansburg, Marion; Same v Harris, (2 cases), Pulaski; Same v Kinkaid, Boyle; Same v Whetche, Boyle; Same v Crump, Edmonson; The nine foregoing cases dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Marston v Com'th, Campbell; affirmed. Rice v Same, Kenton; affirmed. Cockendroff v Same, Bracken; affirmed. Barnett v Same, Livingston; affirmed. Dodd v Central Bank, Garrard; reversed. Com'th v White, Garrard; affirmed. Com'th v Treadway, Clay; reversed. Madison Ind. R. Co. v Briscoe, Lou. Chy.; appeal dismissed.

Waller's Ex'or. v Tull, Jefferson; appeal dismissed.

ORDERS.

Caulfield v Bullock, Fayette; Girdler v Goodwin, Fayette; Buckner v Sayre, Fayette; Northern Bank v Farmers' Bank Fayette—were argued.

ALPHABETICAL ROLL OF THE Members of the General Assembly OF KENTUCKY.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1857.

SENATORS.

Andrews, Landaff W.—Fleming, Nicholas, and Rowan.
Bledsoe, Joseph S.—Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne and Russell.
Bruner, John B.—Breckinridge, Grayson, and Hancock.
Buckner, James F.—Christian and Todd.
Barton, Jesse W.—Boyle, Casey, and Adair.
Cosby, A. D.—McLe, n. Daviess, and Henderson.
Darnaby, William S.—Scott and Fayette.
Edwards, George T.—Logan, Simpson, and Butler.
Fisk, John F.—Campbell and Kenton.
Garrard, Theophilus T.—Clay, Harlan, Owsley, Lewis, Perry, and Breathitt.
Gillis, William C.—Whitley, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle.
Grover, Asa P.—Owen, Grant, and Pendleton.
Grundy, Thomas S.—Washington and Marion.
Haycraft, Samuel—Hardin and Meade.
Headley, James D.—Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden.
Howard, Samuel—Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone.
Irvine, David—Madison and Garrard.
King, John Q. A.—McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon.
Mallory, Gibson—Jefferson, and 7th and 8th wards of Louisville.
Martin, John P.—Floyd, Morgan, Johnson, and Pike.
Matthewson, Daniel—Calloway, Trigg, and Mercer.
McBrayer, William H.—Anderson and Mercer.
McKee, James—Montgomery, Clarke, Estill, and Powell.
Porter, Thomas P.—Woodford, Jessamine, and Franklin.
Read, William B.—Larue, Nelson, and Bullitt.
Ripley, Charles—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th wards of Louisville.
Rust, H. M.—Greene, Carter, and Lawrence.
Silvertooth, Geo. W.—Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton.
Smith, John P.—Henry, Trimble, and Oldham.
Sudduth, James—Bath and Bourbon.
Taylor, Harrison—Mason and Lewis.
Wait, Cyrenus—Palaski and Lincoln.
Walker, E. D.—Ohio and Muhlenburg.
Walton, C. J.—Hart, Green, and Taylor.
Whitaker, Walter C.—Shelby and Spencer.
Williams, John—Harrison and Bracken.
Wilson, William M.—Barren and Monroe.
Wright, George—Warren, Allen, and Edmonson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Anthony, William T.—Allen.
Armstrong, Vene P.—Hardin.
Barbee, Elias L.—Taylor.
Barton, William A.—Breckinridge.
Bates, Robert—Letcher, Pike, and Perry.
Belshe, James C.—Wayne.
Boorman, Joseph M.—Marion.
Brann, William A.—Pendleton.
Browder, Robert—Logan.
Brown, Erasmus O.—Meade.
Burns, Thomas H. C.—Lewis.
Brune, John M.—Johnson and Floyd.
Caldwell, Gabriel S.—Boyle.
Caldwell, James L.—Shelby.
Caldwell, Braxton W.—Boone.
Chenault, William—Madison.
Clement, Isaac N.—Crittenden.
Combs, Leslie—Fayette.
Crawford, Oliver—Estill.
Crossland, Edward—Hickman and Fulton.
Daily, Francis M.—Daviess.
Daniel, Daniel C.—Montgomery and Powell.
Davis, James W.—Knox and Harlan.
DeHaven, Samuel E.—Oldham.
Dickey, Thomas M.—Barren.
Dobyns, Henry B.—Fleming.
Donan, John—Hart.
Drane, Stephen T.—Shelby.
Duncan, Blanton—Louisville.
Eaves, Charles—Muhlenburg.
Ellis, John—Kenton.
Ficklin, John—Bath.
Field, Abram H.—Bullitt.
Field, Curtis J.—Madison.
Fleming, George E.—Fleming.
Foss, Sidney A.—Jefferson.
Goodloe, John K.—Woodford.
Gray, Anderson—Grayson.
Hamilton, Geo. W.—Bracken.
Hamilton, William H.—Larue.
Hansford, William O.—Lincoln.
Hardy, Elisha—Calloway.
Harned, Willard Lee—Hardin.
Hensley, Harvey F.—Clay and Owsley.
Hines, Pleasant—Warren.
Huey, James K.—Livingston and Marshall.
Huston, John B.—Clarke.
Jackson, James S.—Christian.
Jessee, George M.—Henry.
Johnson, Madison C.—Fayette.
Jones, Milton E.—Pulaski.
Kelley, Alfred—Owen.
Kendall, Hiram—Grant.
Leathers, William F.—Anderson.
Lindsey Thomas N.—Franklin.
Lyne, James B.—Henderson.
Lyon, John G.—Louisville.
Machen, Willis B.—Caldwell and Lyon.
Marshall, Charles A.—Mason.
McAfee, Allen L.—Jessamine.
McCreary, John C.—Simpson.
McDaniel, James H.—Gallatin.
McMillan, John H.—Monroe.
Mitchell, James M.—Jefferson.
Morse, Samuel F.—Graves.
Muir, Peter B.—Louisville.
Newcum, Jonathan—Laurel and Rockcastle.
Newell, Rufus—Triron.
Parker, William B.—Hopkins.
Patton, Joseph—Greene.
Payne, Remus—Scott.
Payne, William P.—Casey and Russell.
Rachford, H. K.—Campbell.
Reid, Newton P.—Morgan and Breathitt.
Richardson, Robert—Kenton.
Roach, John L.—Trigg.
Roberts, Sinclair—Lawrence.
Russell, William E.—Adair.
Seabee, Elijah G.—Todd.
Shanks, Thomas—Louisville.
Shawhan, Joseph—Harrison.
Skeen, William B.—Whitley.
Smith, Isaac—Barren.
Sierrett, Green—Hancock.
Stitt, William J.—Nicholas.
Talbot, Ambrose H.—Carroll and Trimble.
Talbot, Charles P.—Bourbon.
Thomas, Alexander W.—Spencer.
Thompson, Henry—Ohio.
Trappall, Benjamin C.—Mercer.
White, Daniel P.—Green.
White, Joshua T.—McCracken and Ballard.
Whitt, Richard P.—Carter.
Wickliffe, John K.—Nelson.
Wilson, John K.—Washington.
Winfrey, T. C.—Cumberland and Clinton.
Winston, Benjamin M.—Union.
Woods, William—Garrard.
Woolsey, John H.—Butler and Edmonson.
Worthington, Samuel—Mason.

MARRIAGE.

On the 1st inst. in Shelby county, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. T. Stuart, Hon. Z. WHEAT to Miss ANNA M. LOGAN, daughter of Dr. Ben Logan.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to obtain "Copying." He has been engaged during the past seven years in copying for the Clerks of the General Assembly of this State, Kentucky.

Apply at the store of Mr. Barstow, opposite the Capitol for Dec. 9, 1857—J. S. THOS. J. CHESNUTT.

For Rent.

WE desire to rent the property lately occupied by James R. Page, deceased, on the Cemetery Hill. The dwelling house contains eleven rooms, together with kitchen and out houses. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of Nov. 20, 1857—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Frankfort Commonwealth will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The Commonwealth will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saying to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Beside reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the Commonwealth will furnish a summary of Congressional proceedings, and of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, political and miscellaneous.

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1 50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 75 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2 00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent will greatly oblige us by presenting it for subscribers; and if their avocations are such that they cannot give it attention, they will do us the favor to hand it to some person who may be willing to make an effort to obtain subscribers.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk. A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky. NOVEMBER, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. O. O. F. CAPTOL LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night at 7 o'clock. Transient members are respectfully invited to attend. J. J. HAMPTON, Rec. Sec'y.

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Thursday nights. Transient members of the Camp are respectfully invited to attend. J. J. HAMPTON, Scribe. Dec. 9—tf.

We are requested to announce Major M. D. West, as a candidate for State Librarian.

Cove Mill Flour. The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance. Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted. At the COVE MILL, by Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice. 350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by Dec. 4—tf. W. A. GAINES.

Masonic Notice. HIRAM LODGE No. 4, meets on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Lodge room in the third story over W. A. Gaines' store, adjoining the "Commonwealth Office," on Saint Clair street.

THE OFFICERS ARE H. WINGATE, M. G. B. MACKLIN, S. W. W. B. HOLEMAN, J. W. A. G. HODGES, Sec'y. J. W. PRUETT, Tr. P. SWIGERT, S. D. H. RODMAN, J. D. C. N. JOHNSTON, S. & T.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend the meetings. By order of the Lodge G. W. LEWIS, Sec'y, pro. tem. December 2, 1857—tf.

W. R. SAMUEL WITH DURKEE, HEATH & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY. WILL take great pleasure in waiting upon any of his friends and acquaintances of Franklin and adjoining counties, who may favor him with a call or order. [Nov. 30, 1857—tf.]

Furs at Cost! NO HUMBUG!—These Goods are sent on commission to be sold at Cost for CASH. We have an arrangement made to order any quality that may be wanted. The ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine at EVANS' Nov. 16—tf. Book and Shoe Store.

New Goods. R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENS-WARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest.—Please give him a call. Sept. 2, 1857—tf.

NOTICE. WE are now receiving and opening new stock of Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, And the latest style of MEN AND BOYS HATS. Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand. July 22, 1857—tf. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale. A first rate article, low for Cash. Nov. 18, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

Special Notice. We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the BUCK RUN CHURCH on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month. June 8, 1857—tf.

Blank Negotiable Notes. BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office. July 24th, 1857.

POSITIVELY BUT TWO DAYS! COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM OF LIVING WONDERS?

CHANG AND ENG, THE WORLD-RENOUNDED SIAMESE TWINS After a retirement from public life for twenty-five years, will exhibit at the Odd-Fellows Hall in Frankfort on

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 11 & 12. These extraordinary individuals, acknowledged to be an

UNPAIRED CURIOSITY. Are making a brief tour through the United States, previous to a visit to Europe, and will be found agreeable, intelligent and communicative. Also, two of their children will be on exhibition with them; and the

SWISS WARBLER. MONSIEUR GINOCCHIO, a young gentleman possessing greater powers of imitation than any others person ever before the public. Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. Exhibition from 2 1/2 to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 1/2 P. M. Dec. 4, 1857—td. [Yeoman please copy.]

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT. LOW PRESSURE.

Regular U. S. Mail Packet between LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

SOUTHERNER, TRIPLITT, Master.

LEAVES Louisville every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M., returning, leaves Memphis every Friday at 5 P. M. This boat is fitted up, and furnished in the latest and most elegant style, with every regard for the comfort and convenience of passengers; is officered by careful and experienced men, well known to the community, who by strict attention to business hope to merit the confidence and patronage of the public. J. S. BENEDICT & SON, Agents. N. B. The Southerner connects promptly with the Memphis and New Orleans packets. Passengers ticketed through for \$25 00. [Dec. 4, 1857—6m.]

WM. H. GRAY. JAS. M. TODD

GRAY & TODD, CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN FINE GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Fine Teas, Spices, Fruits, Nuts, English and American Sauces and Pickles, Havana Cigars, Foreign and American Sweet Meats, &c.

PURE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c. OLD STAND, CORNER MAIN AND LEWIS STREETS. FRANKFORT, KY.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

SUGARS—Prime New Orleans Sugar, Prime Havana Sugar, Double Refined Loaf Sugar, Common Small Loaf Sugar, Double Refined Crushed Sugar, Various qualities Crushed Sugar, Prime Java Coffee, Prime Rio Coffee, Superior Green Tea, Superior Black Tea, Superior Chocolate, New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup, Sugar House Molasses, Plantation Molasses, Mackerel in Barrels to retail, Mackerel in 1/2 Barrels & Kits, Salmon and Herrings, in store and for sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CANDLES.

STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Tallow Candles. Received and for sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FINE LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR Old Whisky in bottles and on draught, Fine Bran dies in bottles and on draught, Madeira, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught and in bottles. Scotch and Irish Whisky, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye Whisky, Old Nectar Whisky, Assorted French Cordials, Blackberry Cordial, Anisette Cordial, Maraschino Cordial, Curacao Cordial, Holland Gin, Schniedam Schnapps. For sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING, the largest and finest assortment of CIGARS

We have ever had, consisting of the following brands: 6,000 "Ugues," 10,000 Cinto Del Orion, 4,000 Belmista, 5,000 No. 10, 4,000 Rio Hondo, 5,000 Salvadora Londres, 4,000 Creipo, 2,000 La Lovely Regalias, 4,000 La Fuelle, 2,000 La Fuelle, 4,000 Homogolda, 1,000 Rabana Y Barojal, 2,000 Esmes, 3,000 Esmes, 2,000 Pepita De Oleiva, 4,000 La Sultana, 2,000 Regina, 3,000 Pride of the South, 2,000 Cierro, 3,000 Eureka, 2,000 La Porla de las Antillas, 2,000 Antonia Garcia, 10,000 Cinto Del Orion, 5,000 No. 10, 5,000 Salvadora Londres, 2,000 La Lovely Regalias, 2,000 La Fuelle, 1,000 Rabana Y Barojal, 3,000 Esmes, 2,000 Pepita De Oleiva, 4,000 La Sultana, 2,000 Regina, 3,000 Pride of the South, 2,000 Cierro, 3,000 Eureka, 2,000 La Porla de las Antillas, 2,000 Antonia Garcia, 10,000 Cinto Del Orion, 5,000 No. 10, 5,000 Salvadora Londres, 2,000 La Lovely Regalias, 2,000 La Fuelle, 1,000 Rabana Y Barojal, 3,000 Esmes, 2,000 Pepita De Oleiva, 4,000 La Sultana, 2,000 Regina, 3,000 Pride of the South, 2,000 Cierro, 3,000 Eureka, 2,000 La Porla de las Antillas, 2,00

